Development of cotton textile industry in modern India

(1813-1950)

A

SYNOPSIS

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INTRODUCTION:

In India, a large number of people depended on the cotton textile industry for employment, due to which this industry had an important place in the economy. In ancient times, the root of India's prosperity was hidden in the skill of the farmers and handicraftsmen here. The most important of these was the cotton textile industry. England and Europe by the 1680s because of the quality The demand for printed Indian cotton cloth continued to grow in the markets of India. The preeminence of cotton textiles was the reason why India's industrial supremacy was maintained till the end of the 18th century to such an extent that it gave the country an enviable position in world commerce and industry.

The continued backwardness of British merchants in competition with Indian cloth and the need for technical improvement led to the invention of textile weaving machines by Hargreaves between 1760 and 1800. Spinning jenny was invented in 1764 AD and steam engine by Richard Arkwright in 1768 AD, spinning frame was invented in 1769 AD. The spinning mule was invented by Crompton in 1779 and the power loom by Cartwright in 1785. This brought a revolution in the field of production. Now that England's production started increasing, new requirements

To meet this demand, England paid attention to the creation of a free market in India. After the Battle of Plassey in 1757, Britain used the political hold on India to meet its new needs. The British trade policy made several efforts to completely end the traditional cotton textile industry of India. Not only was foreign muslin imported to India kept free from all kinds of taxes, on the contrary, the burden of taxes on the export of Indian cloth kept increasing. The artisans were forced to sell muslin only to the agents of the Company. In such a situation, the troubled artisans were forced to stop weaving fine muslin, which was its most important feature. Thus, in this century, when people were getting oriented towards agriculture in every progressive country, at the same time Indian people were getting oriented towards agriculture from industry and India became rural from urbanization.

To study the market and consumption of Indian cotton cloth, it was assessed that what kind of clothes Indian people wear and the population of India.

Indian climate was studied to increase the export of raw cotton from India to Britain and to improve the quality of cotton. In this way agriculture was commercialized which became the basis of the crisis to come in India. Because by encouraging the commercial ization of agriculture, the yield of food grains decreased and due to which the sustenance of the people became difficult. Under the protectionist policy of the British Government, three Factory Acts were brought in 1881, 1891, 1911 AD.

Due to the changes after the partition of Bengal, India's domestic industries were encouraged to a large extent by comparison and the boycott of foreign goods reduced imports. On the other hand, in the leadership of issues related to national income, all the issues related to khadi, charkha, cotton spinning, promotion of domestic industry and boycott of foreign cloth, etc., were inherent, which increased the demand for cotton textile and the development of Indian cotton textile industry. Did. The national movement helped in the development of industries.

Literature Review:

In "Textiles in Ancient India", Rashtrawadi has described the role of textile trade in clothing trade and social status from the Harappan to the Mauryan period. Clothing has been an integral part of material life in India and the world since the beginning. In this book, there is a detailed description in the context of raw materials of all types of clothes, weaving-spinning, and internal and external trade. It is a good attempt to show the workers engaged in the textile industry and the economic changes taking place in the society through various tables, pictures and maps. In this way, every aspect related to the textile industry from Harappan to Mauryan period is tried to be contained in a small book. But in order to include more knowledge in less pages, the poet has presented detailed but superficial information. Due to the availability of less sources for the Vedic period society, it seems difficult to know the real situation. Because despite the evidence of cotton being found in Harappa, there is no clear confirmation in the Vedic period. Also the negative side of this industry is not shown. In every period there is something which has played an important role in the ups and downs of the economy. This role was played by the cotton textile industry in the 19th century. The book of imperialist Sven Beckert

The importance of the 19th century cotton textile industry is revealed in Empire of the Cotton: A Global History.

The author has made an in-depth study of cotton throughout the book because

In the 615-page book, only 448 pages are related to cotton, the remaining pages are used for reference bibliography. It is clear from this that Lohak has put this book in front of us after verifying the facts. Although there is so much detail in the book that it is usually not needed, but for a comprehensive study of the subject, this type of book is rare at present. Which type of cotton was grown in which area in India and how the trade of cotton between Britain, America and India was inter-related has been explained with the help of figures, pictures and facts.

The quality of Indian cotton was that relatively long threads were made from them. In such a situation, while America was increasing the production of cotton by bringing slaves from the West Indies, Britain started pressuring India to produce more cotton. Thus, the reason behind the increasing cotton production in India was the pressure of the British Indian state. Which later became the cause of famine because due to the promotion of cotton, there was a shortage of food grains and it became difficult for the people to maintain themselves.

The Cotton Industry of India Vendor Report of Journey to India is published in 1930. In the book, the author has used maximum statistics, in which the initial introduction of the cotton industry from the time of arrival of the British till 1930 AD, the number of loom and spindle mills, the competition between India and Japan, the financial condition of the Indian cotton mill. Review, list of Indian mills and import-export of cotton etc. have been presented. Since the book is based on Gazetteers, the number of reports is more in it. It can also be seen from the data that how Cotton production increased in India and at the same time social inequality also increased. And both played a negative role in the economy of India. Statistics show that by 1930, the major part of the population was related to cotton, in which cotton growers, cotton spinners, cotton spinners, thread and cloth dyers etc. were different classes of people. Apart from this, the laws related to factory employment have also been shown in the book.

Book of 'M.L. Dantewala' is published. In this book, on the basis of 'international events', the ups and downs in the Indian cotton industry have been depicted. Since Bombay The approach of economist and sociologist

is also visible. East The book was published by the Association in 1947. Nearly 100 years have passed since the advent of the modern cotton textile mill, so the focus of this book is the development journey of the cotton textile industry in the Bombay province.

Lohak has told in this how and for what reasons Bombay became the center of cotton textile industry? How did it affect the social environment and economy there? And how were the mill workers forced to adopt what kind of austere lifestyle? Which later caused the epidemic and this epidemic, in turn, affected the production capacity and export of cotton yam and clothes. J. Forbes Watson's book "The Textile Manufactures and The writer was the correspondent of Indian products of the Secretary of India in the British Parliament. This book was a report given to the British Parliament in 1866 AD, in which the living and clothing tradition of the Indian people was mentioned, and also the assessment was presented that along with supplying raw materials from India, Britain How can a large market be taken advantage of by fulfilling the need of this traditional clothing. What were the types and uses of cotton and cotton cloth in India; The whole book is based on this topic only. Which cotton products of India were made from which type of cotton, its detailed study has been done in this 200 page book. The report helped UK producers to understand the nature of the Indian market and encouraged them to adapt to the demands of the Indian market.

Dadabhai Naoroji's book "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" which was published in 1901. Dadabhai Naoroji; Who was a teacher in Mumbai and London, became the Prime Minister of Vadodara province by winning elections in 1874 and reached the British Parliament in 1892 by winning from Central Finsbury. By reaching such a big level, got a chance to understand the situation of Britain and India correctly. He has analyzed

the same in the book that even after India's trade surplus is in favor of India; How was living at a disadvantage compared to Britain. The cotton textile industry was also playing its role in this whole process. Britain is unable to implement its liberal ideas in India. That means he himself was working against his ideologies. All such facts are appropriately mentioned in this book; Which is also a part of Naoroji's "Theory of Drain of Wealth".

book written by published from New York in 1872 Had happened. In this, the author has compiled the import-export data related to the cotton trade of Britain. predominantly British citizens The main purpose of this book is to compile the statistics of the war.

Hypothesis:

1. The traditional Indian textile industry was being destroyed.

2 Agricultural indebtedness in India due to the decline in the economy, Hunger, famine, pestilence arrived.

3. What were the effects and consequences of the industrial protectionist policy of the British govemment on the Indian society.

4 .The national movement provided internal strength to develop as a supporting element of Indian industries.

Aims and Objectives:

1.To observe cotton textile industry, its status and development in British India.

2.British policy on status and development and impact on Indian industry and econo

3. Study of the constraining forces in the development of cotton textile industry.

4. To clarify the effect of international events on the cotton textile industry and the real situation of India at the time of independence.

5. To find out the condition and direction of the people dependent on the Indian textile industry and study about the changes before and after the arrival of the British.

6. To do research on the status of women.

7. How the national movement helped in the development of Indian industries, especially the textile industry (use of indigenous products, emphasis on charkha, cotton, khadi cloth, etc.).

Research Methodology:

My research topic is related to the economic subject, in which the industry and the people associated with it (which includes artisans, laborers, women, children, etc.) Qualitative co-observational analysis was done and analytical and comparative method was adopted in the selection of data. Historical analysis of some experiential facts was done in a chronological manner and those untouched facts were exposed, which were lacking in research works. Partly my research is based on primary sources, in which secondary sources are also summarized.

Significance of The Research:

The importance of the present research is that the conditions of decline and rise of the cotton textile industry in India between the beginning of the 19th century and the middle of the 20th century have been evaluated keeping in light the past of the industry. Hence this research will help in understanding the contribution of cotton textile industry in Indian economy. By highlighting the various dimensions of the industry, and by providing information about the people directly and indirectly associated with the industry, it can prove to be helpful in policy making for the development of the industry.

Main Body:

The development of the cotton textile industry in modern India (1813-1947)' provides a broad grounding of the concepts related to the cotton textile industry. Through the present study an attempt has been made to present a comprehensive understanding of the historical development of the cotton textile industry. A detailed explanation of the development of the modern cotton textile industry has been presented and determined in such a way that it can be relevant in any period and situation. The basis of the present cotton textile industry system is historical and is historical as well as colonial. During the present study, we found that the policies based on which Britain developed the cotton textile industry in Britain during the colonial period. Today the cotton textile industry has not been able to become independent from that capitalist approach. Maximum profit, maximum use of resources and capitalistic tendency have fragmented the national movement which was based on cotton textile industry, self-reliance and self-reliance. During the Swadeshi movement, "cotton cloth" was a symbol of independence and there was a struggle of smooth versus 'rough' or 'thick versus thin'. The smooth was a symbol of imperialist tendencies, while the rough represented the country's independence.

By the second decade of the nineteenth century, Indians were at the pinnacle of the cotton textile industry. The basis of the struggle of ideologies in India was also given by the cotton textile industry.

Historians are also not unanimous on the destruction of the cotton textile industry. where on one hand the imperialist ideology declared that the imperialist rule had no effect on the cotton textile industry. Rather the cotton textile industry developed and he argued that the law and order established by Britain, the administration run by the most honest and most efficient bureaucracy in the world, development of railways, commercial industries are also developing, that is, India is economically Was going through the process of development. The second ideology considered the British rule as an obstacle to the industrial development of the country and also considered the British responsible for the economic exploitation of wealth (Indians). The people of this ideology considered the overthrow of British rule as a necessary condition for industrial development.

The historicity of the cotton textile industry is linked to the history of man. Just as the origin of human beings is a story of continuity and change from 'primitive to human', similarly there is a history of clothing. After fulfilling food and shelter in the most indispensable needs of human, man gave utmost importance to clothes. The importance given to human clothing is linked to the journey of human development. First of all, man traveled from the journey of 'food collector' to 'food producer' and the nomadic man started living a permanent life. Accepted clothing as an indispensable condition of sustainable life. If seen in the global context, the contribution of these clothes is maximum in 'making human from primitive man' because the identity of any contemporary civilized society is its civilization.

In the Indian subcontinent also, the example of cotton cloth has been found in the form of archaeological evidence obtained from 'Mohanjodaro' of 'Harappa Civilization'. The naming of cotton in ancient history texts shows the importance of cotton. The discovery of spinning-weaving equipment from various excavated sites in the Harappan civilization further strengthens the hypothesis that the textile industry also existed. Today, the textile industry which is in a developed state in contemporary India was originated about 5000 years ago.In the Vedic period, the evidence of cotton textile industry, trade of cotton clothes, spinning-weaving is obtained from the Vedic texts. The credit for promoting cotton cultivation, spinning and weaving at the global level also goes to the people of the Indian subcontinent.

Words like 'Vastra', 'Vas' and 'Vasan' are mentioned in 'Rigveda'. Weaving and the classes involved in weaving are clearly mentioned in the sixth circle of 'Rigveda'. There 'Vayatri (female weavers), 'Rajayitra' (dyers), 'Peshakari' and skilled weavers were called 'Sukh Karma Visharad'. The Vedic Aryans used cotton cloth. There is unanimity on this point but it could be that the Aryans were symbolically opposing the cotton cloth because of the identity of the

non-Aryans. Even today, in the contemporary Hindu society, considering woolen clothes to be pure and using them in worship, indicates in this direction.

After the Vedic period, cotton clothes gained importance in the 'Mahabharata' and 'Ramayana' period, because it is mentioned in the Mahabharata that Chola and Pandya kings presented fine cotton clothes to Yudhishthira at the time of Rajasuya Yagya. The description of cotton in Mahabharata indicates that the Aryans started giving importance to cotton clothes with time according to environmental adaptation, because after the passage of time they understood that the environment of India is very dry and hot.

From the post-Mughal period to the two decades of the 19th century, India was famous for its hand-made textiles and handicrafts. It is believed that India had the largest share of manufactured goods in the international market before the arrival of European traders. Before the arrival of

Europeans, India was famous for cotton fabrics like 'Malmal', 'Bafta', 'Jamdani' and 'Patola'. 'Agra' and 'Ahmedabad' were the main centers of textile dyeing. 'Surat', 'Agra', 'Banaras' and 'Ahmedabad' were the centers of textile making. Printed clothes were also made, due to which India used to speak in the cotton textile industry, but the policies of the British brought India's self-sufficient economy to a declining state for the stability of their empire. The present study shows how the cotton textile industry, which used to be a vigorous industry till the second decade of the 19th century, was partly ruined by the import of factory or foreign made cotton textiles. Along with this, it has also been clarified that how it affected the rural artisans. The import of English goods ruined Indian cities like 'Dhaka', 'Murshidabad' and 'Surat' etc. In 1824, the population of 'Dhaka' was about 1.5 lakhs, while in 1837 it decreased to 20 thousand. The ruin of the cotton textile industry or handicrafts forced a large number to give up their handicrafts and become agricultural laborers. All the 'weavers', 'weavers', 'craftsmen' and 'dyers' of the urban area left the factories of the cotton textile industry and ran towards the villages and the farmers and because of which the fields became smaller.

The domestic industries and crafts of the villages were also destroyed, along with that self-sufficient rural system which was a mixture of agriculture and small scale industries was also destroyed. Now the villages became agricultural and the pressure on agriculture increased. The fields kept getting smaller, the yield kept decreasing. Whose task was to prepare raw material for Britain's industries.

Administrative policies were responsible for India becoming a raw material colony. At the same time, an attempt has been made to highlight how the tax policy of the British rulers ruined the Indian cotton textile industry.

n the present study, we have tried to explain the characteristics of the capitalist class involved in the cotton textile industry, which is a product of the British rule. During the colonial period, the free development of the capitalist class did not take place in India, because the foreign rule did not protect the Indian capitalists but the English traders and their interests. This is the reason why Indian traders never had a conflict with the British rule.

In conclusion, we can say that just as India had the largest share in the cotton textile industry in the world till the second decade of the 19th century, in the same way cotton textile should be revived by making it independent with an independent mindset. Cottage industries should be re-established in independent India and those policies should not be made the basis, which would harm the cotton textile industry. Abandoning the colonial mentality, we should re-establish the importance of the cotton textile industry in the whole world by reviving small and cottage cotton textile industries along with agriculture, building a self-reliant village system. The cotton textile industry is the backbone of our indigenous economy, so it should not be run according to the colonial mentality, that is, instead of mechanical or global blind imitation, it should be run according to Indianness. While reviving the cotton textile industry, the Indian vision, the proposals of the national movement and the Swadeshi principle should be made the basis. In modern India also 'muslin' in all the markets of the world, 'Jamdani' and 'Badura' are again replaced and their Spread the glow of the identity of Indianness in those markets.

Tentative Chapterization of Research works:

First Chapter : Historical Background.

Second Chapter : Beginning of Modern Cotton Textile Industry (1813-1857 AD) As far as)

Chapter III :- Nature of cotton textile industry and British policy (up to 1858-1905 AD)

Chapter Fourth :- Development of cotton textile industry (1905-1930 AD)

Chapter V : Development of cotton textile industry (1931-1950 AD):

: Conclusion

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